

Ancient Torture Revived

Most Notorious Chinese Woman Bandit Is Condemned After Capture

GANG LEADER ORDERED MURDER OF INNOCENTS

Terrible Punishment of 'Ling Ba' Will Be Given Her

SHANGHAI, China, July 7.—Tortures of the Tang and Ming dynasties, the days of Tamerlane, will be revived in China again, when the terrible punishment of "Ling Ba" is meted out to "old mother" Diao, the most notorious woman bandit, who still roams free in this vast Oriental commonwealth, and who was captured last week at Weihaiwei after a spectacular career of crime.

For a criminal to be condemned to "Ling Ba" means that his or her living body will be sliced into a thousand pieces. This form of punishment is considered the most diabolical torture ever devised by the human mind.

"Old Mother" is a notorious gangster. She is an expert horsewoman and last year, according to Chinese authorities, she led a band of several hundred cut-throats that terrorized Shantung province for months before it was forced to seek cover.

The most serious crime attributed to the famous woman bandit took place in Weihaiwei last week, when she and her gang, who had been captured, were forced to eat the uncooked flesh of sixty women and babies and ordered to drink the blood of their victims in cold blood.

"Old Mother" was arrested in Weihaiwei last week, following a betrayal by a disgruntled follower, and was condemned to death moments before she was to go aboard a steamer to Tientsin, where she will administer a grueling third degree to "Old Mother" Diao.

She is accused of being a hiding place of large supplies of arms and ammunition, formerly in

the possession of the bandit.

BUTTER SELLING POOL IS SUGGESTED IN EAST

Montreal Does Not Take Kindly to New Zealanders' Ideas

Montreal, June 7.—A suggestion that Canada and New Zealand form a pool to sell butter in the export market did not meet with a cordial reception, it was learned yesterday.

After the suggestion was made at a luncheon yesterday by the chairman of the New Zealand dairy export committee, it was learned that the New Zealand and Canada together produced practically all the butter exported from the British market.

The suggestion did not find favor with the Montreal Produce Merchants' association, which went to the suggestion with a decided "no."

Montrealers, however, predicted that the present export situation would continue, the producers preferring the spot cash plan.

BOWES-LYON NAME WILL BE ASSUMED

Miss Constance Mary Lyon Has Proved Her Noble Blood

EDINBURGH, June 7.—Miss Constance Mary Lyon, the eldest natural child of Hubert Bowes-Lyon, naturalized American, has been granted a name which the court has decided she is entitled to at the present time. "Constance" is as she is known to her friends, while "Mary" is the name given to a new agent in Aberdeen.

As the name change proceedings will probably be necessary in connection with the case and a curtailment of the name will be required, the parents are to seek a name Lyon's interests.

FRUIT EXHIBIT TO STIMULATE DEMAND

OTTAWA, June 7.—In order to attract the public to the fruit and vegetable market, and to stimulate consumption, the fruit branch of the department of agriculture has decided to make an exhibit at the fair to be held in the Prairie, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Saskatoon, Regina and Prince Albert.

In addition to the display of the various fruits and vegetables, to be given in the best methods of canning and freezing, the government has distributed a list of canning and freezing

JAPANESE RUFFIANS INSULT AMERICANS IN DEMONSTRATION

Situation In Tokio Serious

Saturday Night Dance at the Imperial Hotel Is Broken Up

DEMAND DEPORTATION

Gang Force Movie Theatres Showing Foreign Pictures to Close

TOKYO, June 7.—The sensational breaking up of the Saturday night dance in the Imperial Hotel in the most serious anti-American demonstration since the passage of the Immigration Act, in which Japanese young political ruffians or rotties armed with drawn swords completely overshadowed in public interest the fall of the Kiyours Cabinet today.

Bringing this to their death in the hall, the demonstrators dashed into the dance hall as 500 diners were waiting for the music to start up for the first dance. American women fled and two fainting girls were carried to safety by their kinsmen.

Norman Fuller, a newspaper artist accompanying Yerex, was seriously hurt in the crash.

Daring Aviator Falls 4,000 Feet Before Big Crowd; He Will Live

DENVER, Colo., June 7.—Captain Lowell Yerex, famous British flying ace, miraculously escaped death here today when his plane crashed 4,000 feet to the ground during an exhibition of flying stunts here. Yerex was picked up unconscious and rushed to a hospital, where it was at first reported he was dead. Yerex, later, regained consciousness and it is believed he will recover.

Norman Fuller, a newspaper artist accompanying Yerex, was seriously hurt in the crash.

U. S. Aviators Arrive at Amoy

Fliers Plan to Hop Off Hong Kong This Morning

JUMP IS SHORT

Planes Make Perfect Landing at Destination—Natives Interested

AMERICAN, June 7.—The American flyers, who arrived here late today from Shanghai on their way to Amoy, found the landing much longer than ever night.

Almost before their planes had landed, the Japanese spectators, the dancing, fighting, violence, performed the demanded landing.

Japanese leaders, including T. J. Iwamoto, announced the dance was called off.

It was a perfect landing as good as ever, it was said, for all day, they had been flying over the foreign air.

The police made no halt to the demonstration, although some of the spectators had come from authoritative Japanese sources.

The Japanese demonstration is only part of a larger affair which had been arranged to coincide with the arrival of all United States citizens from the Orient.

Those concerned, the demonstration always brings out the foreign element.

Thousands flocked to the waterfronts of the city, and the north and east and come down in the harbor. The interest of the natives was shown in the fact that these were the first Americans to reach Amoy.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1924

Helping Right Along

Captain D. Wimbley, the French aviator, may not contemplate extending his Paris-to-Tokio jaunt around the rest of the world. But the progress that he has been making suggests that if he should do so he might give the U.S. and British fliers a race for the laurels. Every day or so the cable have reported him as hopping off some place in Asia, or some other place, and getting there. Whatever the reason, he seems to have lost less time in refitting than either the American or the British globe-girdlers.

Sterner Measures Needed

A trinity of Winnipeg boys held up a merchant and robbed him, and then compelled him to open his safe and hand over all the money he had in it. The boys are not worse than their counterparts in some other countries. But incidents of this kind have a most baneful claim that we are not bringing up a class of criminals as willing to defile the laws of God and man as any that can be found elsewhere.

Unless a check is put to the spread of juvenile crime this country, a quarter of a century from now we will be in a position in which neither life nor property will be safe. For the sake of the boys and girls who hope to live honest lives, the minority who are taking the other road will have to be dealt with more severely than has been the rule in the past.

"Ginger" Politics

Newfoundlanders appear to be compensating themselves for their geographical isolation by taking a lively interest in politics.

At the recent general election they turned the Squires Government out of office. The Warren Government, which succeeded, had the former Premier and a bevy of officials arrested for making away with public funds. For that the Warren Government was swept into the discard by a wave of popular resentment. The Newfoundland alliance with opposition members and friends ended in failure, which also collapsed. A former Minister then made up another. Government and called a general election, with the result that it is no longer a Government. For a country which is not commonly given to spectacular politics, five general elections in the course of a few months would seem to indicate a tolerably active state of public interest in the conduct of public affairs.

Unofficial Relations

The Ku Klux Klan is credited with clearing gamblers, moonshiners, bootleggers and other disreputable characters out of a Virginia town by the simple expedient of telling them to go and leaving it to them to figure out what to do. The Klan has been moved to move. It is not the first time that the Klan has exerted its unofficial powers to regulate a community in the interests of order and decency.

Nonetheless, it is an organization of a kind that cannot be permitted without men and women. The public opinion of the Klan is not one that can be easily extinguished, nor is it one that can be easily extinguished. So far as the Japanese, who remain distinct and unassimilated, are concerned, there is no racial antagonism. No objection is made to the Japanese as individuals, but there is no racial antagonism.

The Klan has been the most vicious to an unusual degree. They are notoriously cruel, and law-abiding. But to difference of race is a peculiarly sharp form of economic rivalry. They can live in the same community as the Negroes, but they cannot do so without little sustenance, and are satisfied with poor shelter. They work long hours, and work well. They are particularly efficient. They are in fact the Negroes' best friends, and help them and under-sell them. Whereas a group of Japanese workers settle the white man is economically driven off the field.

SHOWING THE WAY

The Tory has been telling the Manufacturers' Association that Canada is twenty years behind the times in the application of science to industry. The President of the Alberta University is an enthusiast regarding scientific research and the putting to practical use of the discoveries of the laboratory. That is a subject on which the Tories need enthusiasts. Not only because it may have lagged in the past, but because no other country has a greater inheritance of varied natural resources to bring into use.

While from the point of view of the forests and growing farm crops Canadians have as yet done little more than prospect. Only a trifling fraction of the country's water power has been harnessed, and its stores of mineral wealth have yet to be turned to account in a serious way. No country so situated could afford to let such opportunities pass by sheer neglect of its people to make use of their opportunities. More and more the scientists are showing us how many and what these opportunities are. It is for men with enterprise and capital to follow the example of the French.

Current Comment

PROTECTION IN PART.

LONDON Daily Chronicle.

For eighteen months there has been no Alred supervision of German armaments, and no one knows what aircraft and what new poison gases the Germans have available. But what is known is that they cannot make steel for their guns as well as long as the British hold the Rhine. That is, unless the reason why the whole strength of this kind of force is a foolish claim that we are not bringing up a class of criminals as willing to defile the laws of God and man as any that can be found elsewhere.

Unless a check is put to the spread of juvenile crime this country, a quarter of a century from now we will be in a position in which neither life nor property will be safe. For the sake of the boys and girls who hope to live honest lives, the minority who are taking the other road will have to be dealt with more severely than has been the rule in the past.

THE DATE TO CHIR.

HALIFAX Chronicle.

The Canadian shipyards have grown in Europe and America over the last ten years.

In 1754, large frigate shipyards were not known in Europe; the native berries being small but of good flavor. In that year, a Frenchman brought plants from Chile. These were crossed with the native sorts and with the Virginian strawberries introduced into Europe early in the previous century. By this crossing, plants were developed which contained large size with delicate flavor.

OUR LIMITATIONS.

LONDON Daily Chronicle.

Some once called ours "the Empire of lost opportunities" are not so bad without justifications for the name. In point of military and naval power, the British rule probably excels all others; in point of freedom it probably allows more in any given circumstances than anyone else would do. But its subjects often call it unsympathetic, and its territories and resources are by no means always so well developed as those of other countries.

Artists and architects have helped to make it an extent unexampled in English history.

And the French have helped to make it a

success in the field of art.

ARTISTS IN CHIR.

THE TOURIST HIGHWAY.

A delegation of citizens from Montana visited this city over the week-end, with the object of stimulating interest in the construction of a highway in Saskatchewan to link up with the Yellow-stone Highway at Teton, Mont., and thus provide a direct route from the United States to Canada. It is known that the Canadian Government is interested in this project, and a meeting is to be held in the fall to discuss the matter.

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MORNING NEWS OF THE MARKETS

Undertone Remained Firm But Wheat Market Was Dull Throughout Day's Session

WINNIPEG, June 7.—The today, while the Liverpool market was a very dull session for the Whitstable and narrow affair today, but the undertone remained firm. Around the opening, exporters were fair buyers, but the volume of trade worked was not large and after this demand had been met, the market was very quiet, but there was no pressure in evidence. Final prices were one-eighth lower for both futures. There was not much news coming from the seaboard.

RANGE IN GRAIN PRICES

	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—			
July	1075	1063	1075
October	1028	1028	1028
OATS—			
July	401	39	401
October	391	383	39
BARLEY—			
July	633	634	635
October	561	561	561
FLAX—			
July	210	209	209
October	181	181	181
RYE—			
July	681	678	681
October	664	668	664

Winnipeg Cash Prices

	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—			
Number 1 Northern	1014	1014	1014
Number 2 Northern	95	95	95
Number 3 Northern	105	105	105
Number 4	95	95	95
Number 5	85	85	85
Number 6	85	85	85
Barley	85	85	85
Track	1075	1075	1075
Flax	35	35	35
Number 2 C.W.	35	35	35
Number 3 C.W.	35	35	35
Barley	35	35	35
Feed	35	35	35
Number 1 Feed	35	35	35
Number 2 Feed	35	35	35
Rejected	35	35	35
Track	35	35	35
Barley	35	35	35
Number 3 C.W.	35	35	35
Number 4 C.W.	35	35	35
Barley	35	35	35
Rejected	35	35	35
OATS—			
Number 1 C.W.	35	35	35
Number 2 C.W.	35	35	35
Number 3 C.W.	35	35	35
Rejected	35	35	35
Track	35	35	35
Barley	35	35	35
Number 1 N.W.C.	215	215	215
Number 2 C.W.	215	215	215
Number 3 C.W.	215	215	215
Rejected	215	215	215
Track	215	215	215
Barley	215	215	215
Number 2 C.W.	67	67	67

Chicago Grain

CHICAGO, June 7.—Corn took the lead in the grain market today, moving up in the early morning, but ending the day with a value toward upward, and showing decided broadening of volume. The market was unusually quiet and for the most part, held its chief price-making factor. Opening quotations in the market showed changed figures to 3-8 higher. Today's quotations were followed by a general upturn.

Stability of offerings and lack of factors in the market, and latest wheat helped give early firmness, but the market was then showing unchanged to 3-8 higher, only 1-8 to 1-9 1-4 and 2-8. The market was held by the initial opening, but then showed a slight upward.

These traders took a rest in the action of corn, starting at a daily advance to 1-8 to 1-4 advance, only 1-8 to 1-8, which gradually had ended.

Flour and Cereals

Cash carter price f.o.b. Edmonton

	First Patent	Second grade, bbl.	Second grade, sack	30-lb. sack	50-lb. sack	Mill Feed
Wheat	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45
Barley	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45
Rye	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45
Cracker	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45
Flour Mill Feed	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45

Retail Mill Feed

For 100 lbs. bbl. mill or store including sacks

	Wheat	Barley	Rye	Cracker	Flour Mill Feed
Whole sacks	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45
1/2 sack	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45
1/4 sack	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45
Whole	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45
1/2	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45
1/4	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45	\$16.45

Montreal Stocks

QUOTATIONS

The following quotations are furnished by John Gillespie and Co., Ltd., June 7.

The following are the figures for the week.

In stores—Wheat, 14,236,785 bushels; Barley, 1,220,561; Rye, 284,778; Oats, 1,205,616; Barley, 132,970; Flax, 1,000; Wheat, 5,426,627 bushels; Barley, 1,716,716; Rye, 1,476,192; Flax, 187,198; Corn, 1,476.

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MAKE A FLYING START

In The Edmonton Bulletin

\$15,000 Cash Prize CONTEST

9—AUTOMOBILES—9

You Can Win---START TODAY

\$2,000 IN CASH

OR



THIS HANDSOME \$2250 CHRYSLER TOURING
CAR

GRAND PRIZE FOR EDMONTON

\$1,000 IN CASH

OR

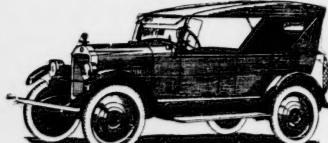


THIS \$1,360 BLUE BIRD OVERLAND CAR

(FIRST PRIZE FOR EDMONTON)

\$700 IN CASH

OR

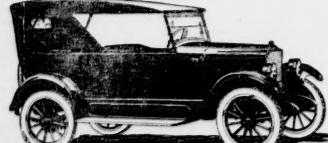


THIS \$1,130 "STAR" SPORT CAR

(THIRD PRIZE FOR EDMONTON)

\$500 IN CASH

OR

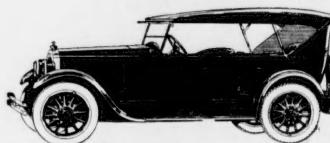


THIS \$930 "STAR" STANDARD CAR

(FOURTH PRIZE FOR EDMONTON)

\$2,000 IN CASH

OR



THIS ELEGANT \$2250 McLAUGHLIN MASTER SIX
TOURING CAR

GRAND PRIZE FOR COUNTRY

\$1,000 IN CASH

OR



THIS \$1,360 NEW OLDSMOBILE CAR

(FIRST PRIZE FOR COUNTRY)

\$700 IN CASH

OR



THIS \$1,130 SPECIAL "STAR" SPORT CAR

(THIRD PRIZE FOR COUNTRY)

\$500 IN CASH

OR



THIS \$930 "STAR" STANDARD CAR

(FOURTH PRIZE FOR COUNTRY)

Be Sure and Save All These Free Votes

Good for 500 Votes

This vote bullet will be published in the Edmonton Bulletin during the campaign, and will be counted for the name of the contestants in towns, when neatly cut out and mailed to the Campaign Department.

Name of Contestant

Address

Each of these coupons counts for 500 free votes, and any number can be sent in by the candidates or by their friends.

THIS STARTS YOU

ENTRY BLANK

EDMONTON BULLETIN \$15,000 PRIZE CONTEST

FILL OUT AND MAIL TODAY

GOOD FOR 5,000 VOTES

Write name and address plainly. Enter your own name or that of a friend.

Mr.

Ms.

Miss

Address

(Street)

City or Town

Only one entry blank will be credited to any one candidate.

300,000 Extra Votes

What does this mean? It means that the greatest inducement in extra votes that will be given at any period during the contest is now, and that it will not be repeated.

It means that for each and every \$10 worth of subscriptions (both old subscriptions and new subscriptions) to The Edmonton Bulletin sent in by Friday, June 20, a bonus of 300,000 extra votes will be given, in addition to the regular votes.

\$10 worth of subscriptions count 300,000 extra votes.

\$20 worth of subscriptions count 600,000 extra votes.

There is no limit to the number of yearly subscriptions you may send in. This is the greatest extra vote offer that will be given at any period of the contest, and will not be repeated.

4 Special Cash Prizes 4

\$50
IN CASH

will be given to the candidate who sends in the greatest amount of subscription money on both old and new subscriptions to The Edmonton Bulletin, by Friday, June 20, in the city of Edmonton.

\$25
IN CASH

will be given to the candidate who sends in the second greatest amount of subscription money on both old and new subscriptions to The Edmonton Bulletin, by Friday, June 20, in the city of Edmonton.

\$50
IN CASH

will be given to the candidate who sends in the third greatest amount of subscription money on both old and new subscriptions to The Edmonton Bulletin, by Friday, June 20, in the city of Edmonton.

\$25
IN CASH

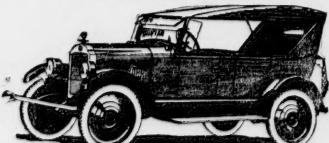
will be given to the candidate who sends in the fourth greatest amount of subscription money on both old and new subscriptions to The Edmonton Bulletin, by Friday, June 20, in the country.

Are You Good at GUESSING?

HOW MANY PASSENGERS

Will the Edmonton Street Railway carry during the Months of JUNE, JULY and AUGUST, 1924

HERE IS A SNAPPY LITTLE PRIZE FOR SOME ONE SUBSCRIBER OR READER OF THE EDMONTON BULLETIN



A STAR Touring Car or \$500 in Cash

Will be given to the person who guesses the correct or nearest the correct number of passengers that the Edmonton Street Railway will carry during June, July and August, 1924.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST, 1923, WAS, 2,752,154.

A Subcriber will be allowed one guess on each dollar paid in on his subscription to The Edmonton Bulletin.

One year's subscription by mail (\$8.00) will entitle a Subcriber to eight guesses.

One year's subscription by carrier in the City of Edmonton, or elsewhere where The Bulletin is delivered by carrier (\$12.00) will entitle a Subcriber to twelve guesses.

Guesing blanks may be secured from Candidates, or by applying to the Contest Department of The Edmonton Bulletin.

CLIP THIS COUPON

And mail with money for subscription, or you may enclose guesing blanks from a candidate or by applying to the Contest Department.

The Edmonton Bulletin Contest Office.

Address _____

Name _____

Amount money _____

Address _____

Clip my Votes to _____

A Heroine at Fifteen; King Tut's Bowl; Why Sir Henry Smiled



Prince Viggo of Denmark who is to marry Miss Katherine Green of New York is the second Danish prince to choose a bride from this side of the Atlantic



This rich evening wrap by Madame Elize of Washington won the blue ribbon for that class when she took her horse, Rainmaker, over the hurdles at the National Capital Horse Show.



Riding bareback and without a bridle, Miss Eugenie Walker of Washington won the blue ribbon for that class when she took her horse, Rainmaker, over the hurdles at the National Capital Horse Show.



Ty Cobb, manager of the Detroit Tigers, may be old and all that but he is still hitting the ball hard and continues to steal home now and then.



Fifteen-year-old, Betty Colhoun of Winthrop, Mass., battled against a heavy tide in Winthrop Harbor and rescued Peter McLaughlin and little daughter from drowning.



A very keen listener is Mrs. Katherine Steiger of Cincinnati, age 97 years, who is spoken of as the oldest radio fan across the border.



"Don't hire a painter, mother," said Miss Hannah Brown of Youngstown, Ohio, and she painted the house herself.



Miss Juliet, vaudeville star, is here shown holding a bowl which once belonged to King Tut. Egyptologists have offered immense sums for it, but Miss Juliet refuses to part with the rare vessel.



In the professional golf tournament at Deal, C. A. Whitcombe of Lansdowne played four brilliant rounds—70, 76, 74 and 69.



There's nothing like getting back to nature say these followers of the hook and line as they prepare for a day's sport at Lake Edward, Que.



These two little desert waifs at Djibouti, French Somaliland, offered to sell themselves to a bluejacket for five dollars each. Their Nomad parents would consider it an excellent bargain.



The summer bungalow colony of the Minnesota Indians soon springs up as the open season gets under way. The bungalows are taken down each fall when the occupants secure warmer quarters.



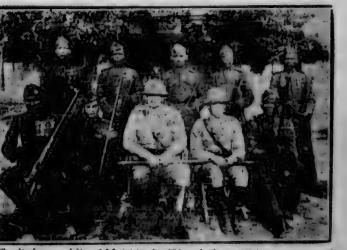
This photo shows a few of the 3rd Hanwell Sea Scouts in camp at Kingston-on-Thames. They are about to enjoy a little of their own cooking.



Little is heard of the children of Premier Mussolini of Italy, but they are all followers of Fascism as shown by their black shirt costumes. From left to right they are: Vittorio, Edda and Bruno.



The score was 40-love against Sir Henry Thornton, but he brought it up to deuce and finally won the game and so there is ample reason for the big smile.



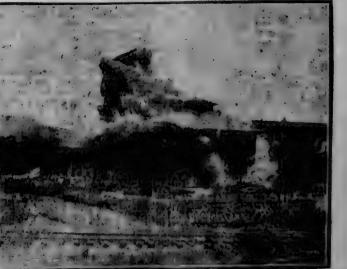
The little republic of Haiti in the West Indies will be represented in the Olympic games by its crack rifle team, and Haiti is pulling strongly for its sole representatives in France.



This is the latest picture to reach this continent of the ex-Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Germany and his wife, Princess Cecilia.



So far as Toronto is concerned the cars pictured above have had their day. There are 109 of them and all are being sold by the Toronto Transportation Commission.



The owners of an iron plant in Reading decided to do away with this structure and fifty pounds of dynamite carried out their wishes most efficiently.

ON THE RADIO

DISAGREE ON RADIO SPEED

No Two Persons Agree on Rate at Which Message Travels

From both groups of the radio there come sounds of a radio wave.

It started with the announcement from the University of Michigan that radio waves are slower than light waves. It was followed by Dr. Charles E. S. Sos, professor of mathematics in the U. S. navy government astrophysics and radio division, who asserted his right and authority on the other theory.

That immediately came from General J. W. Johnson, then one of the country's leading radio authorities in New York. He sends out the declaration that to think of radio waves traveling faster than light is to think of the sun of light is absurd.

Johnson concluded that the speed of radio was 162,000 miles a second after he had conducted some tests.

But says Hogan, "The speed of light, as measured by me and by several scientific investigators many years ago, and the speed of longer radio waves, as measured by me in the category the radio waves fall, has been found to be the same. I think it to be the same. In fact, light waves are generally understood to be nothing but high-frequency electrical vibrations in space, and all electro-magnetic waves, as far as I have been able to find, have been shown by analysis and experiment to have the same speed."

Radio Flashes

Uruguay Introducing Keen Interest in Radio

Possibility of a state monopoly of radio is being considered in Ireland. John Costello, father of the present prime minister, is a fan.

Connect state power of the vast audience to the grid.

License fees in Uruguay have to pay \$2.75 for a license.

Great Britain had issued \$42,000 in receiving licenses in 1923.

There are 2,000 radio broadcasting stations in England.

Now 100,000 radio stations are planned for local broadcasting in Great Britain.

Music hall is required by post connections from the storage base.

Most powerful broadcasting station, 20 kilowatts, is planned for Dublin.

In one month one radio corporation sold more than \$100,000 worth of equipment.

Out of every 100 pounds of equipment sold, only about 7 pounds can be used.

In one year, nearly 500,000 pounds of equipment were sold.

British stations had issued 147 different broadcast programs from RND, St. Louis.

McGraw-Hill has 35 lines out of places from which it broadcasts their programs.

Organization of Orangemen has a record of having received 147 different broadcast programs.

McGraw-Hill, Chicago, has 260 miles of wire.

IN AMERICA AT LAST

Afro-American has 100 of its own broadcasting stations. A temporary station has been put up at Johannesburg.

Radio for the Boudoir!



While you're combing your hair or pinning up, listen in on a broadcasting station through this form of loud speaker. Miss Harry Foster of Forest Hills, L. I., is shown with it. It's an accordion-pleated paper cone instead of the horn type. It was invented by a French engineer.

AMPLIFIERS SING IN U. S. CAPITOL

Representative Complains of Sounds Emanating from Legislating Process

Washington.—The scratch of a typewriter, the burp of a cigarette, the snapping steam of a lone radio, all mix with the whirr of airplane.

Gold bricks are being sold almost free by this industry, with prices ranging from \$100 to \$1,000.

"Then loud-speaking devices are ringing orderly procedure in the halls of Congress," said John E. Johnson, of Washington, of the sound emanating from the process of legislation.

"The cause of this phenomena that has been brought to my attention can be found in the sound-producing devices with the combination of engine and radio.

According to the man, manufacturers are introducing a new type of sets built must be tested when they come to final trial. Americans are not used to this, and will continue to work.

"If my girl friends don't like my typewriter, I'll just turn it off—well, I'm perfectly happy, I should worry."

The radio, ventures to inquire, has not been introduced in the halls of Congress.

"I don't think anything anyone can give me has the matter any importance."

ON BRIEF HOMECOMING

After a brief absence, the bride, plain to take only a brief time, will return to New York and possibly the bride's home town, where the couple budded in Philadelphia.

After graduating from the University of Wisconsin, she came to Boston one year ago.

She is engaged in commercial illustration work but is also recent painter in New York.

Malsburg is also regarded as an amateur violinist and a good painter.

The couple had a son, John, while in Boston.

After a year in Boston, the couple moved to New York.

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SUNDAY MAGAZINE SECTION

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1924

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Tillie the Toiler

Registered U.S. Patent Office





Will Radio Help Here?

WITHIN nine months, from August 14, 1923, to April 28, 1924, nearly five hundred men lost their lives in mine disasters in the United States.

On August 14, ninety-three were killed at Frontier, Wyoming; November 6, twenty-seven at Gian, W. Va.; January 25, thirty-three at McIntosh; January 26, thirty-six at Lancashire, Pa.; March 8, 178 at Coalgate, Utah; March 28, twenty-four at Yukon, W. Va.; April 28, 111 at Vulture Hollow, W. Va.

PICTURE A violent quake and a distant rumble down among the feasibility columns of smoke and gas issuing from the mouth of the miners a mere moment of time ago. The picture is taken by panchromatic film lenses, and the camera has taken in a small town of smoke and darkness in the grip of fear and uncertainty.

All the accommodations of a major disaster are there: the road—such of it as can be seen—of several thousand women and children—and the men scattered from the darkness—the miners, the police, the firemen, and everyone else thousands of tons of coal and volumes of smoke and gas. The miners are fending for their lives in a small town of smoke and darkness in the grip of fear and uncertainty.

The noise of the explosion which exploded the mine has put the telephone out of business and cut off all communication because the telephone wires are cut, relatives and friends and the rescue parties are cut off and the men entombed in blinding smoke and darkness from the basic human spirit and gather testimony to the enactment of another mine disaster.

THIS is essentially the story of Vulture Hollow, Mine disaster of recent date at Benwood, W. Va., but it is with mine-disasters the story of eight major disasters of similar character that has shocked the country in the last nine months, claiming 500 victims, a phantasmatic toll of one-third of the total number of miners killed in the United States since 1910. The total number of miners killed since 1910—28,000 victims in the last eleven years—equivalent to four deaths for every million tons of coal mined, not to mention non-fatal injuries, amounting to 200,000 a year, which means an increase of some forty million dollars in the annual cost of the Nation's coal bill.

It is this factor, the one outstanding feature in common—the utter absence of means of communication between the men entombed in smoke and the outside world—that has been found invariably that the telephone system fails to meet the requirements of the emergency of commanding by the force of the atmosphere the immediate increasing of the impulsion of the situation and command of the difficulties and the measures of rescue.

It is this factor that has led the engineers of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior and the experts of the Bureau of Standards to investigate the possibility of the application of radio communication to mines as a great and timely step in industrial progress. But, how long before other mines where explosions took place been equipped with radio, the entire situation would have been transformed into one of safety and security from the viewpoint of the men entombed and from the viewpoint of the rescuing human spirit. The demonstration requires the use of knowledge as to where the men are entombed, and the more accurate as to the loss of life and the extent of the injury would be required for the rescue parties to know the exact location of the victims.

Another point stressed by engineers is that communication between imprisoned men and the rescue parties should make possible no rescue, to some extent. Least, the deadly aftermath to which men, exhausted in the shock of an explosion, no other recourse. Every factor, however, is being considered to enormously increase the chances for saving lives, and in this factor, more is more.

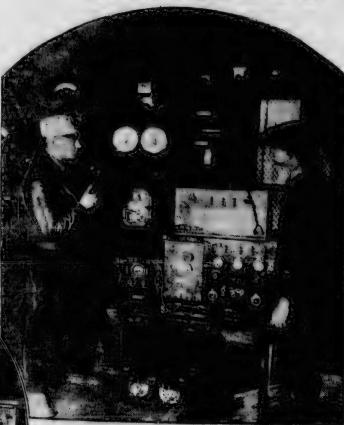
Radio to Rescue of Entombed Miners

Bureau of Mines, of United States

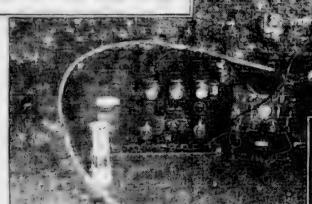
Department of the Interior,

Working Out Successfully

Plans for Adapting
Radio Communication to
Salvage of Prisoners in
Underground Workings



A loud-speaker in the mine powerhouse will form the link between the miner and the surface. Below is shown the apparatus in the shaft.



A radio transmitting set with loud-speaker will direct the rescue parties in the mines

Rescue workers at a mine disaster are dressed like deep-sea divers



was most fatal and where chance of survival was greatest, all the men who escaped were imprisoned where they were, and the first object would be to rescue and bring them to safety. Their relatives would be informed, and to that extent the burden of anxiety hanging over the community would be relieved as it waits in ignorance, would be lightened.

So much progress has already been made and prospects opened up are so encouraging that mining and radio engineers are of the opinion that radio equipment will be of great assistance in saving lives.

Whether the miner's rescue apparatus

should be simple and highly sensitive

or complex will enable him

in emergencies to tune in to a surface

station, or whether he will become an

expert in handling line-radio or wired

wireless, will depend on the practical

application of new discoveries and

inventions from important experiments

now under way.

THE most important of these experiments is that being conducted under the supervision of the Bureau of Mines at the experimental station at Pittsburg.

These experiments, and similar ones, conducted by State authorities and by the British Ministry of Fuel and Power, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, have established the principle that metallic conductors are more suitable for use in the principal industry of mining.

It has been found that the intensity

of radio waves suffers a great degree

of absorption in going any appreciable

distance through earth strata. In much

was this found to be the case that it

would perhaps be necessary to develop sets of greater sensitivity than those on the market to make them of practical use.

While this presented a very serious problem, the engineers forged ahead.

These engineers, greatly assisted by

quests to the radio stations of the

British Ministry of Fuel and Power,

the Bureau of Standards, and the

Signal Corps of the Army believe

that they have hit on the line of devel-

opment, namely, line-radio, or as it is

more commonly called, "wired wireless."

Experiments now under way at the

Experiment Station at Pittsburgh and

at the Bureau of Mines, by J. J. Jakovsky, assistant engineer of the Bureau, and by

W. E. Hood, chief mechanical engineer of the Bureau of Mines, as well as by the

engineers of the Bureau of Standards.

Whether or not this radio apparatus

will be of use in the mine system of

communication in the near future, it is

certain that it is only a question of a

short time before some form of emergency

will be called for, and it is indispensable to meet

the frequent emergencies and hazards of

the business of mining.



EDMONTON BULLETIN, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1924, by Public Ledger Company

\$35,000 a Year to Dress a "Deb"!



Dressmakers to the "400" Tell

How the Modern Society Girl Wears Annually
30 Evening Gowns, 250 Pairs of Stockings, 25 Pairs of
Shoes, 30 Hats, 2 Dozen Negligees,
1 Dozen Evening Wraps, and a
\$25,000 Coat!

WHEN one of New York's smartest dressmakers announced the other day that nobody could dress on less than \$35,000 a year, a lot of people clutched their pocketbooks with one hand and held up the other hand.

But not the debutante. Not, either, the debutante's mother, in this year of grace 1924. Nor, indeed, the debutante's father. That is to say, the dressmaker's estimate was conservative. "I only hope my daughter will cut her wardrobe expenses down to \$35,000!" was the sly smile of many a photo-catic parent.

Of course, when the dressmaker said nobody could dress on less than \$35,000 a year, she was referring to a girl who was "unproduk" in the New York Clip. Even in Manhattan there are girls who spend less than \$500 a year for clothes. But then there are girls who get their wardrobe expenses down to \$35,000 within the society groove of many a photo-catic parent.

The innocent bystander, however, whose name never gets near the society column, than that death notices, advertisements and "memoranda" issued today, that \$35,000 remark was a smash between the eyes. "How?" said the innocent bystander, "I'm not even a girl, and I'm not getting along on less than \$35,000 for clothes and incidentals alone—but how, oh clothes and incidentals alone, can she spend so much?"

THE easiest answer is: "Easily." But after all, that doesn't tell the innocent bystander all the story. All for so this innocent bystander gainspained up to the source of the half-raising remark and asked how come, with specific details, explanation and itemized par-

ticulars.

She's a surprisingly young and girlish person, this Fay Lewishon who made the statement which caused such a stir. And it was nothing that the squawks come from people like myself, for example, who haven't anything like \$35,000 spent on anything but clothes. Her estimate is in the most fashionable-dressmaker section of West Fifty-seventh street, which is the little known fact at the time that the little known dressmaker for the ladies whose

"How can a woman spend \$35,000 a year on clothes?" is the question that caused all the noise. And it is causing quite a bit of damage. Perhaps it is wise, ruling that the squawks come from people like myself, for example, who haven't anything like \$35,000 spent on anything but clothes.

Her estimate is in the most fashionable-dressmaker section of West Fifty-seventh street, which is the little known fact at the time that the little known dressmaker for the ladies whose

"Well, but after all—"

The dressmaker said: "Oh, I'm talking about the woman of wealth and social position."

Naturally, every one who comes to my shop for an occasional gown doesn't spend that much on

clothes, perhaps not in a lifetime. I myself don't spend that much on clothes in a year.

"But perhaps you don't realize that there are dozens of women in New York today who spend \$35,000 as an annual outlay for dress, cosmetics and so on, is not an extravagance. I have seen women who have a year's income with a monthly income of \$3500 worth of clothes. There are society women who easily spend that much. Just as there are people who spend \$50 a month for a house, there are others who pay \$15,000 a year for an apartment, the thing is relative, you know."

The modiste, it seemed, got a fair picture of the society girl. "It is possible that by some lucky chance a woman might find a cheap dressmaker who would turn her out as well as any who charge twice as much. That is an unlikely chance; but it might happen. However, what the society woman wants is a quiet, attractive place in which to indulge in gowns. She wants to see those gowns displayed by refined, high-class models. Naturally, both these requisites mean high retail prices."

"The modiste, especially when the overhead expenses brought an emphatic ex-

"Moreover, the very materials of the clothes themselves are expensive, even when the society woman needn't touch the goods. Brocades at, say, around \$100 a yard, send the price of a gown up, rather!"

There is an East Indian, for example,

who brings me marvelously embroidered silks straight from India. He offers silks straight from India and they are really good, oftentimes, very little cutting or sewing. But the materials themselves are almost museum pieces. Some are antiques. And, of course, they are very

"Another big item in sending up the price of a frock is the actual labor upon it. Labor, especially skilled needlework, is high. On a first-class gown which has many yards of an intricately beaded pattern, each bead must be put on by hand, and the pattern is not pull off. These patterns often are works of art and it requires almost artists to bead them. Do you know that the beading on one gown which I have just finished, may take several weeks?"

These were matters worthy of consideration. But how many of these gowns will be sold, enough to make the modiste merit in the course of a year? And how much would such a gown cost?

It depended, naturally, on the taste of the buyer and the amount of beading. A gown which is beautifully done, might run into many hundreds of dollars. It might be five hundred dollars, six hundred—the material itself would, of course, be a determining fac-

tor. I am speaking, by the way, of a gown on which the modiste would make a legitimate profit; not of a gown for which the modiste would charge every dollar she thought she could get.

"Now, for instance," the modiste continued, "a girl who makes a living is known as high society, needs about thirty even gowns. She doesn't plan to wear any costume more than two or three times; some of them only once. It is not too much to say that a society evening gown would cost her \$3000."

"She would require 250 pairs of stockings. These would cost on an average, perhaps, \$9 a pair; a sum of \$2250 for stockings alone. Of course, some stockings would cost much more than \$9 a pair."

AS a matter of fact, a shop in the vicinity of Fifth avenue and Forty-second street had on display within the year a dozen of stockings priced at \$1000 a dozen, \$2000 a dozen, \$3000 a dozen, \$4000 for the pair, or \$2000 each. They were perfectly simple black silk hose with a large medallion of lace on them.

The same shop had another pair of quite good-looking silk and lace stockings for \$250.

"Now, that's all I was going on with her hundred bill of lading of expenses. Shoes, she agreed, could cost anything you want to spend on them, but \$2000 wasn't too much for some."

"A girl who wants to look her feet to look really chic would require, at the least, twenty-five pairs of shoes, the same as the stockings."

Hat? Of course, you would get a good little hat for \$35

Or you could get a stunning hat for \$100. Anyways, the lady would need at least thirty hats and she could spend from \$1200 to \$1500 before she had to get out of the millinery department.

By this time, you begin to get a picture of the bill of lading, and it is no more yet. How about lingerie? How about lounging robes for the boudoir? How about the perfumes and powders, the creams and other necessities with which the boudoir dressing table is stacked?

OF COURSE, a negligee is whatever you please. It is, so to speak, an elastic garment. It may be a cotton wrapper or a thing equivalent as sunshades on the sea. The negligee of the

social leader is of this latter type. And you'd be surprised at how expensive it is to put the sunshades on the sea into a negligee.

"A dozen negligees are not too man-

—it is the sort of outfit which many women have, may never wear than a dozen. They might easily cost

a little more than \$200 apiece, or \$2500 for the dozen.

"As for lingerie—I have just finished a set of lingerie, for a bride, which is valued at \$1000. It is a complete outfit, including a wedding gown, priced at \$600, and Italian lace, which is \$200. The wedding gown, priced at \$600, was intricately beaded with crystal. One could get a really lovely wedding gown, as a matter of fact, for around \$600. But, of course, this is without the veil. The veil may cost as much as one is willing to pay."

"It may be a few almost priceless yards of lace, or a few yards in some cement of the Middle Ages."

"The more ornate lingerie, of finest linen or silk and exquisite lace, would cost about \$1000."

"A wedding gown would be part of the society woman's wardrobe."

"It is difficult to put a price on them. They might cost one hundred dollars each, depending on what is used for the colors and other decorations."

"There are such things as fans, too, which vary tremendously in price. These would cost at least three thousand dollars. Corsets, too, are expensive when well made and made to order. The materials are costly also. Several dollars is the price of one corset which makes no provision to embroidery or other ornamentation. The price is far the best quality of brocade or silk clasps and buttons."

"You understand, further, that a social leader could not possibly buy her fur within that \$35,000 which I have allowed her to wear a week. It would have to be a fur coat. For a fur-coat cost \$15,000 is not an unusual price and \$20,000 would more likely be the figure."

THIS leaves what are known as incidentals. They include hairdressings and all that goes with this: beauty treatments, with cosmetics, perfumes and so on. Cigarettes, perfume and things of the sort. Cigarettes, too, may be put with the incidentals. Many society women smoke the brands that come in fifteen or twenty cent packages, but you may get a girl who has a monogram, a special blend of tobacco and a little dash of cotton inside the coat tip. These are nice, indeed, and keep the girl touching the lips. Without a monogram, these can be obtained for around eleven cents each."

"No, not each packet. Each cigarette."

"I suppose we may safely estimate that a society woman spends \$600 yearly."

The modiste drew a long breath. So did you."

"Well, you see," she said. "You did, indeed."



A dress that costs \$20,000, while not exactly an everyday incident in the life of Miss Fay Lewishon (shown in the circle), is by no means rare. But it is Miss Lewishon's business to dress the society debutante rather than members of the theatrical profession, one of whom is shown in the illustration wearing a \$20,000 gown.

Why Chaplin Picked a New Leading Lady



Sensational Hollywood Shooting Affair That Forced Edna Purviance Into Retirement Gave Dainty Eighteen-Year-Old Lita Grey Her Chance to Star With Comedian

Chaplin found Miss Purviance's rare beauty and graceful figure an admirable foil for his drollery, and despite the urgings of friends who suggested that, for variety's sake, he get a new leading lady, refused to do so. But the Dines shooting affair forced him to select one and his choice was Miss Grey



"All for a fateful night in 1923," says Chaplin. "Edna Purviance was then giving her last trace of Hollywood. She would sing it, 'Dinner for two'!"

"All for a New Year's party she left us!"

For nine years, in picture after picture made by Charlie Chaplin, the statuque June Purviance, his co-partner, has been the foil for all of his comedy. From the time Charlie took Miss Purviance from the stage to the screen, he has not lost her as his leading lady. In the "comedy" pictures, Purviance became "sudden" to Hollywood, and other girls tried to persuade the comedian to drop her.

Chaplin, however, has no taste for mere variety. Chaplin would have none of it. "The other girls all prove up," says Edna Purviance, "but I was 'excluded'."

Edna Purviance existed in Hollywood more than that of Charlie for the strengthen when he had elevated to fame.

But when Charlie's career began to decline, Edna Purviance was the only one who could hold him up. She was the only one who could make him look good again.

Edna Purviance was the only one who could attract the public's attention to him as a serious intention to feature her again.

It was that fateful New Year's party in the apartments of Courtland S. Dines, oil magnate, when Dines was shot after an encounter with Mabel Normand's chauffeur, that killed Edna Purviance's chances of co-partnership with Chaplin and resulted in the suppression of films in which she was featured.

Edna Purviance, an artist qualified to produce a picture, could not be blamed for the fact that Edna Purviance would be rewarded, elevated to stardom!

Chaplin spared her in his greatest comedies, but the "Woman of Paris" fame.

Edna Purviance, in that moment of her triumph, Chaplin had planned to go with her, and then another drama when that young woman left started.

THIS Edna Purviance went to a little New Year's party given by Courtland Dines.

She was sitting on another woman's lap, feeling lady-like, when she suddenly lay across him, who had to play coy with her name.

At that moment, Chaplin immediately following the shooting of himself by Mabel Normand's chauffeur, George Grier.

Chaplin says she has not, but time alone can answer that question.

The shooting of Courtland Dines put an end, temporarily, at least, to Edna Purviance's film popularity

Nine years ago Edna Purviance, then a young singer in Oakland, Calif., attracted the attention of Chaplin, who was then chief comedian for the old Essanay Company, and through his influence she became his leading lady. An unusual feature of this girl who had never been on stage or "set" before. During the intervening years she has continued as his leading lady, after playing ingenue in his comedies, his comedy Chaplin holds the center of the stage.

When at last he announced that he was to direct a dramatic picture in which he himself would be featured, there was considerable speculation as to whom he would feature, but there never seemed to be any doubt in the mind of Edna Purviance that she would be chosen.

Chaplin, however, should have known that Edna Purviance should have the stellar role. This was her reward for years of faithful subjugation of her desire to be a musical artist.

Her screen career, in which her chief aim was to help Chaplin become an outstanding figure in the screen world. She was featured, and then, when Chaplin's theatrical experiments all gave their O. K. to the play it was declared to be real on the silver screen.

Then came New Year's Day, and the wounding of Courtland S. Dines.

Edna Purviance had been an all-day party, at which testimony brought out the fact that Miss Purviance had spent the day at the home of George Grier, who had just reached the pinnacle of her fame as a serious star. Late in the day Grier, after a serious illness, was called for by his doctor, who was engaged, of taking her home. An altercation ensued between Dines and the chauffeur, and the latter drew a gun belonging to Miss Normand and shot.

But simultaneously came the announcement that Chaplin is to assume beautiful Lita Grey, scarcely eighteen, as his new leading lady, and she already is being featured in his latest comedy.

Edna Purviance, however, has the famous "Woman of Paris" fame, the feature picture produced by Chaplin starring himself and Mabel Normand, and the shooting affair in the Hollywood apartments of Courtland Dines, rich bachelor, on New Year's Day, ending a party which Miss Purviance gave for Mabel Normand, screen comedienne, were the guests.

Edna Purviance, however, has the famous "Woman of Paris" fame, the feature picture produced by Chaplin starring himself and Mabel Normand, and the shooting affair in the Hollywood apartments of Courtland Dines, rich bachelor, on New Year's Day, ending a party which Miss Purviance gave for Mabel Normand, screen comedienne, were the guests.

But Los Angeles officials have failed to fathom the motive for the shooting beyond the facts, which were adduced from testimony at the hearing.

At the time of the shooting Mabel Normand, according to reporters, that Dines and Miss Purviance were engaged, but this report was promptly challenged by reporters that two girls were engaged on the spot.



Wimsome Lita Grey was just a child playing around the studies when Chaplin first picked her for a juvenile part in "The Kid," and now the striking Brunette girl of youthful innocence is elevated to stardom!

Land of make-believe beckoned to her. The party was given at the home of a friend, and the vivacious beauty was the life and soul of the affair.

Chaplin, however, had invited her to his studio at Niles, Calif., and have a screen test made. It is told that Chaplin himself was the first to notice her.

Saturday afternoon, when she donned green pants and faced the camera for the first time.

She then returned to the office in Oakland, where she was secretary to a well-known business man.

Edna Purviance, she became leading lady for Charlie Spencer Chaplin. This was in the latter part of 1916, and Edna was then only twenty years old.

Various producers solicited her services from time to time, making an effort to win her away from the comedies to more serious dramatic work.

Edna Purviance, however, who had promised her that some day when she was ready for it he would direct her in an emotional picture. He made good on his promise, and last year she starred in "The Woman of Paris," which won her instantaneous fame.

And right on the heels of her hardened fame came the Dines shooting, which put an end to her career.

Edna Purviance, however, had retirement as leading lady for Charlie Chaplin.

A SERIES of dramatic plays, of which "The Woman of Paris" was the forerunner, had been promised to Chaplin, and Edna Purviance was to be the star in each of them. Then came the shooting of Courtland S. Dines and considerable publicity following it. Chaplin is continuing with his comedy and dainty Lita Grey is playing opposite him. Edna is waiting for her chance, for whatever fate may have in store for her.

The public would like to know if she will ever return to the screen. Dines, however, hastened to deny the reported statement; they would like to know if Edna and Mabel Normand have come to a meeting of minds. Whether Chaplin will risk producing another picture with her in the starring role. Miss Purviance, however, can answer no questions concerning her future.

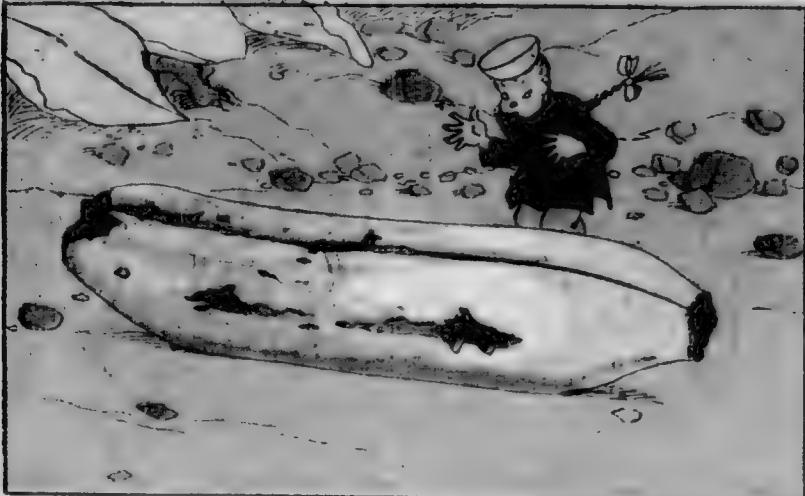
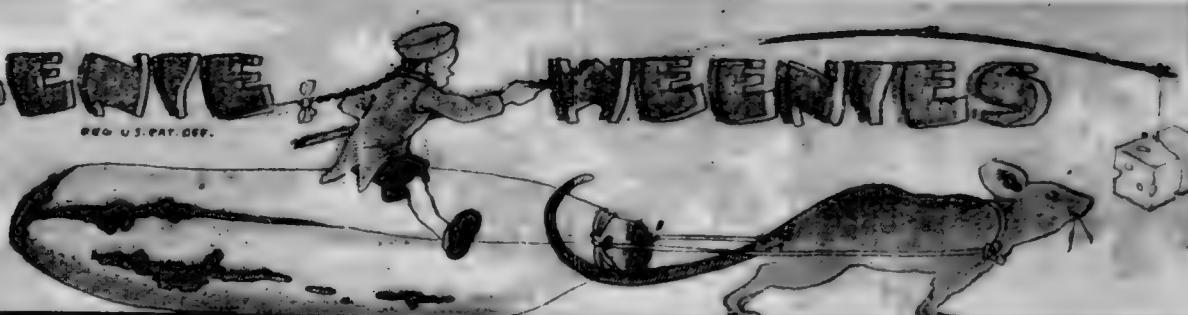
But at the Chaplin studios there is no hesitancy in declaring that Miss Purviance is not through with the movies.

It is reported, however, that Miss Purviance is not through with the movies, and that she is still under contract to Mr. Chaplin, who is giving her salary weekly as though she were an active player.

She will again be presented in a photoplay produced under the supervision of Charles Spencer Chaplin," says Mr. Chaplin's personal representative.

THE TEENIE WEENIES

THE WORLD'S
SMALLEST PEOPLE
BY WM. DONAHEY.

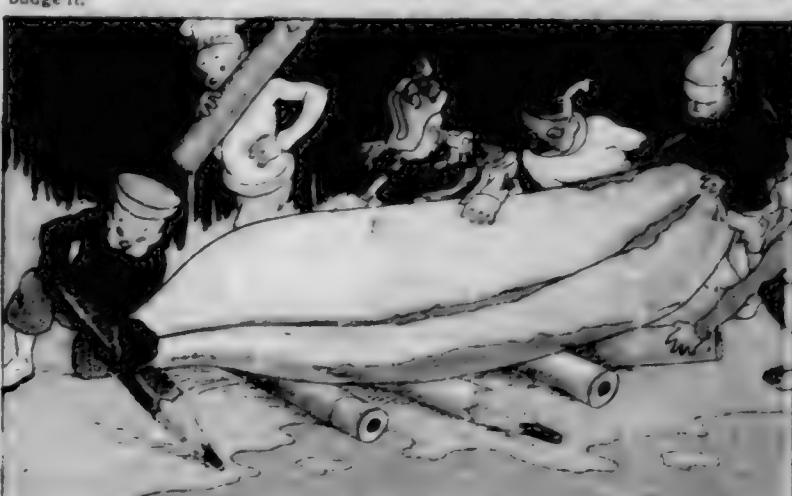
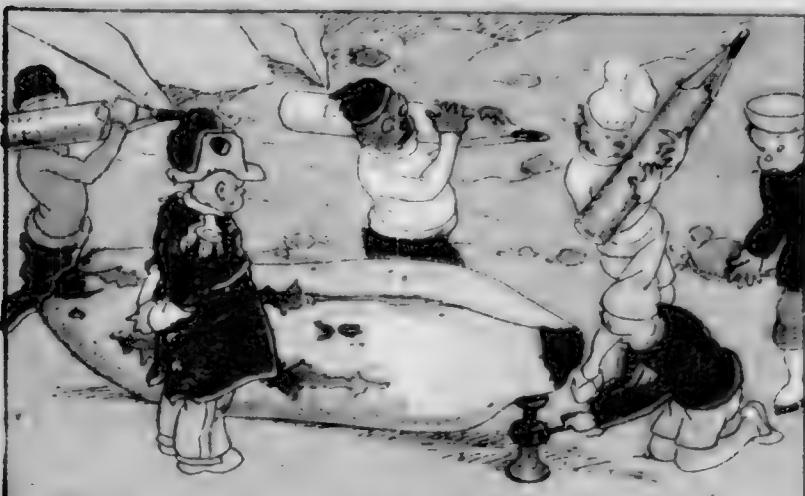


The Teenie Weenies loved bananas, but they seldom could have them, for they were such big things, and besides they did not grow on blackberry bushes, so the little folks were mighty fortunate when they happened to find one. It lay alongside the road where it had fallen from the grocery wagon. The Chinaman found it and he lost little time in carrying the good news to the rest of the Teenie Weenies. "Him muchie much blig bananas," gasped the Chinaman. "Him pleddy nearly hundred feet long."

The Chinaman had hardly told the good news before the Teenie Weenies were off with all their speed for the banana. "We'll better carry it home in its skin" suggested the Cook. "Why fo?" asked Gogo. "I's in favah of eatin' right on de spot."

"Well, you see, it will get all dusty and dirty if we skin it and carry it home without its skin," said the Cook.

It was really a good sized banana and the little men found that it was entirely too heavy to carry. They grunted and lifted with all their tiny might, but they couldn't budge it.



"Lawsy me," gasped Gogo after he had lifted until he had nearly strained his back. "Ah think it would be a heap easier to move if we done eat part of it now."

"We'll have to move it on rollers," said the General, who had been thinking deeply for a few minutes. "Some of you boys run home and get some rollers and a couple of jacks and we'll get this fruit home in a hurry."

Several of the men dashed off and in a very few minutes they returned with several short lead pencils and some heavy jacks.

It was quite a task to move the heavy banana, but with the help of the jacks the little men soon lifted it, and then they slipped several short pencils under it. When the banana rested entirely on the rollers the little chaps put their shoulders to it and started it on the way home. As fast as a pen I moved out behind it was picked up by some of the Teenie Weenies and carried to the front of the banana, where it was again used to move the heavy fruit. In a couple of hours they pushed it up in front of the kitchen door, where it was rolled on to a piece of clean paper.



Axes were brought out and the little folks soon skinned it. They cut the banana into large hunks and every one had all he or she could eat. A number of the little folks ate entirely too much and several of them were pretty sick. Gogo ate a hunk almost as big as himself and of course he was the sickest Teenie Weenie of the whole lot.

Some of the fruit was given to Nick the squirrel and a gold partner was presented to Tilly Titter the English sparrow.

For several days the Teenie Weenies fairly lived on banana. They had it fried, creamed, baked and stewed. In fact, they had it served to them until they could not bear to look at a banana.

"Lawsy me!" exclaimed Gogo after he had been eating banana for a week. "Ah eat banana all day and all night an have banana nightmares."

"Yes, sah, ah suddenly wish we had no bananas."

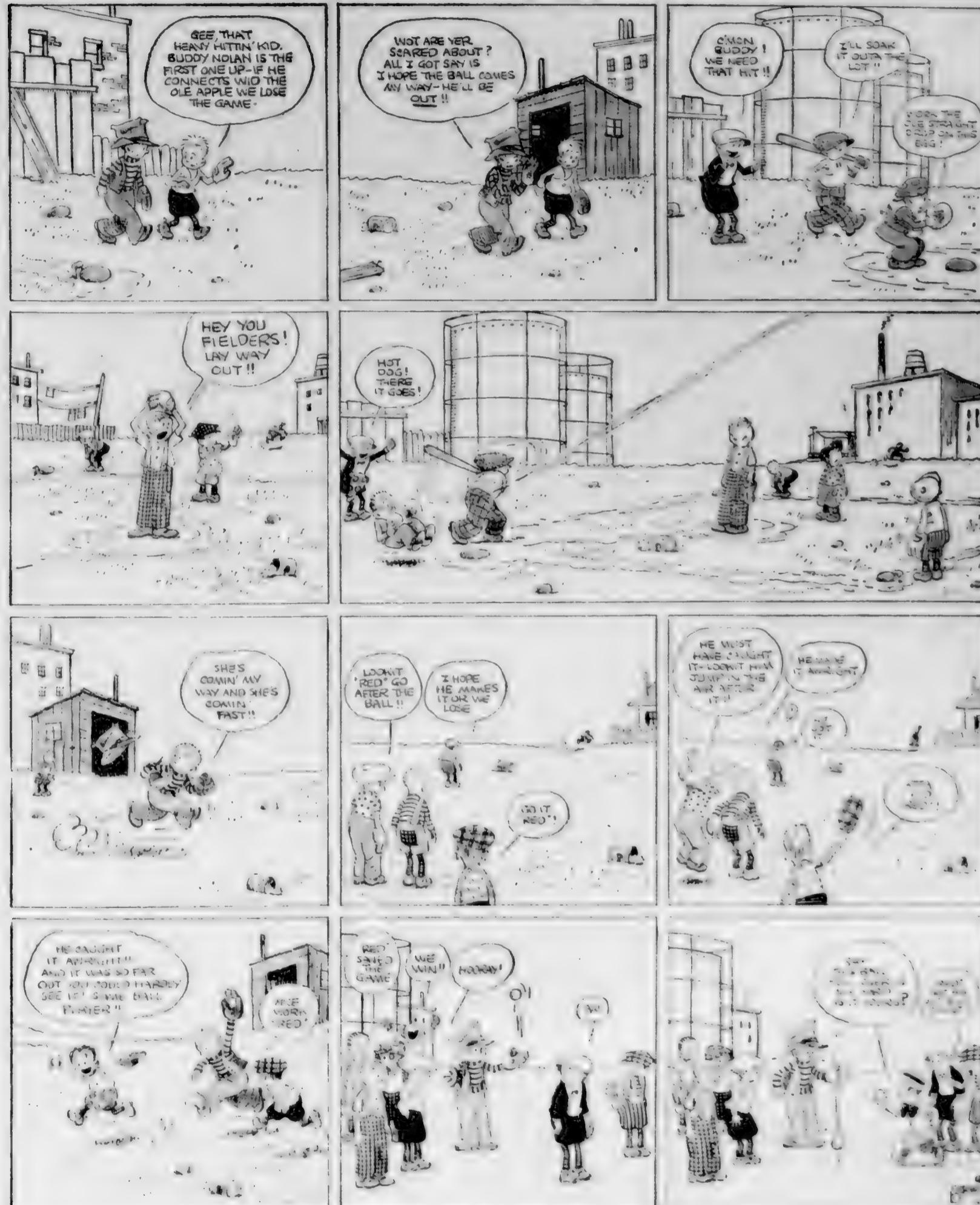
The little people had lots of fun with the skin, for it made a lovely slide and they nearly wore out all their shoes sliding.

MOON MULLINS.





Smitty





AT THE CITIZEN'S MILITARY TRAINING CAMP



WINNIE WINKLE

THE BREADWINNER.

© 1934 BY THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

GEE YOU GOT A
LOTTA NERVE,
PUTTIN' MY BASE-
BALL SUIT ON A
DOLL !!!



BRANNER

FEATURES

The Edmonton Bulletin

COMICS

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SUNDAY MORNING JUNE 8, 1924

GASOLINE ALLEY

King



FEATURES

The Edmonton Bulletin

COMICS

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1924.



Science to Cure All the Living Dead

**What a Famous Savant Has to Say About the
New Plan to Close Up the Insane Asylums,
Wipe Out Illiteracy and
Make Over the Morons
by His Method of
Gland Control**

IF WE look more to the endocrine glands and less to the head, shall we be better able to eradicate insanity?

During the recent convention of the American Chemical Society at Washington, D. C., Dr. William J. A. Bailey, director of the American Endocrinology Laboratories of New York, who is authority for the above statement, made some startling criticisms on the present methods of curing the insane patients, and cited the case of Harry K. Thaw as substantiating his contention.

Dr. Bailey is a graduate of Harvard and the University of Vienna, and has joys a wide reputation for his radioactivity and its therapeutic application. He has written the following article exclusively for this newspaper.

By DR. WM. J. A. BAILEY

It is difficult for any one to believe that all mental activity—even pure reason—is a chemistry process, but we have today overwhelming evidence to the effect.

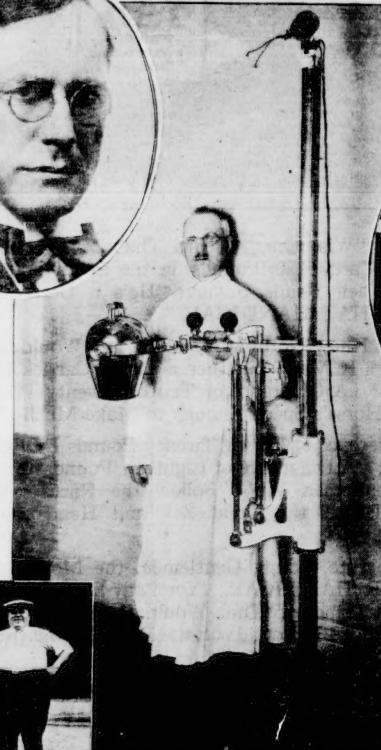
And what's more, this chemistry process has its origin in the endocrine glands. So defined, our knowledge of the glands is that they are the cause of all cases of insanity are due to injury or other causes outside the influence of the brain. This is not so, but is far the largest number of cases are of an endocrine deficient type.

Dr. W. J. A. Bailey's new method for helping the insane is widely used

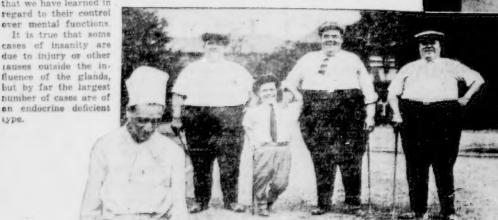
apt to become a cretin. Restore the thyroid to normal and inject a little of the secretion from the thyroid of an animal—and we return the cretin into a fairly normal human being, both mentally and physically. This is no theory nor figment of the imagination. It has been a most common treatment for years.

It is well known that when we are in dangerous situations, at which time the adrenal and thyroid pour copious quantities of their secretions into the blood streams, we think more keenly and rapidly.

Many old people I meet experience a partial loss of memory, new ideas do not come so rapidly, their sensations are not so rapid, they do not much of their former keenness of mind. When we ionize their glands and thus increase the secretions we find that the



A very important piece of apparatus used by Dr. Bailey is the radionuclode, by which the gamma ray is sent into the body, which is part of the process developed by the physician



It has long been known to medical science that the glands of the body have a direct influence on physical development. If some of the glands are overactive giants result, while sluggishness produces dwarfs

For years a certain type of insensitivity called "mediocre" has been successfully treated by correcting the faulty glandular condition. When the thyroid gland does not serve its owner, he or she is

mental processes are among the very first signs of improvement.

The mind is not a thing apart from the rest of the body. The brain is an organ with a job to do, just as the

kidney or liver. All of them carry out their functions as a chemistry process to a large extent. Thus, thought, impressions, acuteness of perception, sensations, ideas, conception, imagination—all of these are chemical reactions that can very readily be demonstrated—arise from the magic zone of the endocrine glands.

That indecentable something we call "sex" is simply the product of the chemistry reactions of our ductless glands. Every sex instinct within us arises through the endocrines and the different types of personal reactions that are ascribed to "love" can be corrected as soon as the sex endocrines are normalized.

ANGER and fear can be traced directly to the endocrines every time—especially the adrenals and thyroid. A weak adrenal is usually a sure sign of mental and physical fatigability, and the same sort of courage with irritability and fear.

Today we can definitely trace love, passion, jealousy, fear, anger, courage,

curiosity, sympathy and every other form of emotion or instinct to the reactions brought about by the secretions of the endocrine glands. The thyroid is the gland to readily study. When the thyroid secretion drops below normal we get a depression of functioning of the cells, that results in melancholia. When the thyroid oversecretion we get manic depression, the thyroid stimulates (a very common condition) in its work and we have the manic-depressive psychosis.

THE person with an ample supply of thyroid secretion has lots of energy and is also more sensitive. He has what is called "radioactive" energy, or electrical conductivity to stimulus of all kinds. He is very acute to perceive and discriminate. The person with a lowered thyroid action cannot discriminate, becomes apathetic and feels no pleasure. It is possible to take up step by step every prominent mental condition and trace it directly to the endocrine glands—to show that memory, imagination, poise, judgment, moods and the like have

been eradicated. My technique of radiating the endocrines is a simple, purely physical action that is well known to every well-versed chemist or physician. We simply stimulate the endocrines to increase activity and hence the production of more hormones to make up for the deficiency that may cause the physical weakness of the brain.

The greater number of mental defectives inherit their deficiency—the parents may not have it, but the child does. If each parent has some deficient endocrine condition, this complex is passed on to the child and may at some time result in a lack of correlation of the child's endocrine system, that is, the glands do not work together. The child may be normal until some endocrine change of a major nature takes place in the body. Then we get the old familiar dementia praecox. The thing to do then is to restore the endocrine glands to normal, get them functioning normally again, and we can cure the child.

There are a great many "queer" folks who never get as far as the sanitarium.

Many members of the medical profession believe that Dr. Bailey's method for the treating of insanity will be the means of freeing many asylum inmates



Radio activity has also been used in stimulating inactive glands. In the picture is shown the instruments used in radiotherapy in the Curie Foundation, Paris, under the direction of Mme. Curie

their source in chemistry combination every time. We can give a laboratory demonstration of hysteria, shellshock, nervous breakdowns, neuroses of various kinds as well as the subconscious—all on an endocrine basis. It is so simple, so readily analyzed, that the world over, in a great medical institute has not been established long ago to handle insanity as an endocrine disturbance, and correct it just as well would correct any other physical condition. The evidence is complete that the general apathy is past understanding.

In regard to my discovery of the technique of endocrine therapy, the gamma ray, by the way, is far different from tonic medication. I want to explain that I use no electrical currents of any kind. My technique embraces the use of the gamma rays from radioactive preparations.

I AM advocating no new theory—no untried process. My technique of radiating the endocrines is a simple, purely physical action that is well known to every well-versed chemist or physician. We simply stimulate the endocrines to increase activity and hence the production of more hormones to make up for the deficiency that may cause the physical weakness of the brain.

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How many of us do not have our little eccentricities, or do we not feel disturbed at times? If we examine ourselves carefully, we will find that there is some endocrine disturbance. "How well! How well!" we are apt to become irritated. There is an irritability that is of a nature requiring commitment to an institution is the same condition in an exaggerated way.

Sometimes it is very hard to draw the line. It just depends on how far the endocrine balance is upset. There is no telling what kind of complex may result from faulty endocrine. It may be a mild form of brain inaction—plain stupidity or it may be a severe clogging of the tissues between the brain and spinal cord, thus causing downright incapacity.

We have made a fetish of the mind control, let us not do that. Let us place the situation on a common basis, as that of chemistry change. There is ample evidence to warrant these assertions. We have had the experience in our clinic here in New York. Others may do likewise. There is no secret to my technique. Perhaps other workers will develop better methods than I have discovered, but I do know that by my technique, known as radionuclode therapy, we can very simply correct endocrine deficiencies, and by so doing, correct the physiological and pathological conditions resulting therefrom.

ONE would think that the splendid work of Banting with insulin, Kendall with thyroxin, Abel with pituitrin and Takamine with adrenalin would stir the world. But the public has not been interested in these lines in connection with mental afflictions. It isn't necessary to cage the mental weakling in order to keep him from doing harm. Such incarceration belongs to the days of the past. The author has discovered the remedy and before long we shall have clinics to treat those unfortunate just as we have clinics for the treatment of those suffering from other physical diseases.

Here Comes the Bride!

June Brings Her Roses and Nuptials and Dame Fashion Keeps in Step With the Wedding March by Delightful Modes



Summer brings the vogue of the large



Silver beads on French blue georgette make of this simple dress with tiered skirt a frock worthy of any trousseau and useful for many occasions

By Edith M. Burtis

A delightful triangle—the trousseau, the bride and the wedding—is as much a part of June as the roses.

In the spring a young man's fancy may lightly turn to love, but it is with seriousness that the bride and her is responsible for the trousseau, and the wedding, take up the many problems that confront them once the wedding date is set.

Whether the trousseau be a simple or extensive one, much the same dilemmas arise, even though on the one hand there is the sting of poverty, on the other an embarrassment of riches.

There is no question about its being as difficult successfully to spend money lavishly as well as it is to make a limited amount go a long way, but it will

No modern trousseau is complete without an assortment of clothes for sport wear

Colorful embroidery done in chevilles enhances the deep-folded collar and flaring sleeves of the wrap and coat of black satin Canton

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What bride could want for anything more lovely than this summer evening gown of lace, ribbon trimmed and with scarf of georgette matching the low-hanging side panels, attached by clusters of ribbon flowers?

probably be equally difficult to make a list of women accept this as a tried and true statement of facts.

Yet the fact remains that where care in expenditure must be exercised a pleasing, adequate equipment of clothes is usually the rule.

In our grandmother's day a bridal trousseau was no much a collection of necessary and decorative household linens. It was the bride's apparel for the bride, but most modern girls have a decidedly different viewpoint.

THE today's prospective bride's ambition for a home of her own takes the trend very often of a fifty-fifty overhead expense for which both the man and the woman are responsible jointly. This arrangement consists of a cafeteria breakfast, quick-service luncheons and table d'hôte or delicate dinners and the plan of their home arrangements. The bride's trousseau is the only item in favor of a household linen section in the trousseau when this is the plan of living, but irrespective of the character or contents of the trousseau in this respect there are also clothes.

The lavish spenders can always find plenty to tell them how to spend, since the bountiful romance of the country side is as apparent. But our concern here is to make suggestions to the girl of more limited means, and if the voicing of personal opinion is in order, to the girl who has a trousseau with an honest-to-goodness supply of household regalia.

According to the colorfulness of the present mood this year would seem to be an especially happy one for brides, since the bride's trousseau, as radiant as herself, colorfully expresses her happiness.

It is also a good fabric for trousseau clothes if not chosen for the bridal gown, then for dance or dinner frock, and most certainly for negligee

and lingerie. But lace is fashionably correct this season, which makes it a good choice for special occasions, particularly when ribbon-trimmed and further enhanced by a scarf or georgette, picot-edged, as shown in the accompanying photograph.

No modern trousseau is complete without an assortment of clothes for sport wear, and an outfit practical for many needs is especially desirable when a girl must go through athletic training.

Flannel and cotton dress is ideal for a sport skirt, whether plaid or plain, and can be of white or a neutral color, making it suitable to wear with one or more athletic coats or sweaters, and the small ability to run and jump were called before they invaded and captured the realms of fashion.

Ostrich captures the whims of women once and again, and makes many varieties that are popular and accessories of fashion's elect. Many noticeably lovely and decidedly chic trimmings are noted on hats, large and small, but it is the ostrich feathers, trimmed with ostrich, that are the chief embellishment of this for the privilege of contributing its loveliness to a June bride's trousseau.

Exquisite bows of ostrich have fashion's endorsement, and one of these on a long, thin, narrow, white or tan wrap should really be included in the list of a June bride's actual requirements.

One of these lovely bows worn with a large hat and a slim, trim dress of organdy with a lace collar and lace hem, beading and with a sleeveless bodice, makes for a pretty and modish an appearance. The June bride should desire to have semi-formal gatherings that require such pleasant memories of honeymoon days.

A dark blue blue is favored as a color for summer linings, and seemingly rightly so, since it is a color that makes a most harmonious background for the popular foliage trimming.

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WHAT'S THIS -
A NEW
PLANET?

BALL HIT
BY MAJOR HOOPLE.

